**Outcome mapping imGoats Mozambique**

**Data collection and tools**

**Introduction**

Outcome Mapping focuses on one specific type of result: outcomes as behavioural change. Outcomes are defined as changes in the behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions of the people, groups, and organizations with whom a program works directly (Earl et al. 2001)[[1]](#footnote-1).

Boundary partners are defined as individuals, groups or organisations with whom the programme interacts directly and with whom the programme can anticipate some opportunities for influence. Within imGoats, four types of boundary partners have been identified: Production actors, Post-production actors, Input and service providers and, Enabling agencies. For imGoats Mozambique these include the following:

* Production actors: goat producers and producer groups
* Post-production actors: buyers, slaughterers
* Input and service providers: paravets and retailers
* Enabling agencies: government, community leaders, donors, research institutes, universities

For each boundary partner, progress markers have been defined. Progress markers are a set of graduated indicators of changed behaviours for a direct partner that focus on the depth or quality of change. For imGoats all relevant progress markers for each boundary partner were defined (see report Ann Braun). The first step to organize data collection was to identify which data were already being collected through other means in the project. For imGoats Mozambique, the following mechanisms give information about some of the progress markers:

* Group registration form (CARE); filled in by the extensionist when a new producer group is formed.
* Training form (CARE); filled in by the extensionist for every producer group training.
* Participant list of paravets following training (CARE)
* IP report (imGoats); written by imGoats team after every IP meeting. Note: the relevant progress makers will explicitly be included in the following reports.

The updated document ‘Outcome Mapping Progress Markers imGoats Moz’ includes a table with the progress markers and a column indicating the dataset from which the data are derived )

This document gives an overview of additional data to be collected for outcome mapping for imGoats Mozambique. As these data are not collected now, new tools (outcome journals) have been designed. This data collection will occur at three levels: I) extensionist level, II) project officer and III) project level. At extensionist level, imGoats extensionists (Majesso and Afo) will fill in outcome journals for two boundary partners; producer groups (production actor) and paravets (service and input actor). At project officer level, the imGoats project officer (Amosse) will fill in outcome journals for retailer(s) (service and input actor) and buyers (post production actors). Finally, at project level, data will be collected for the enabling agencies, because neither the extensionists nor project officer are regularly in contact this boundary partner. This document describes the tools and data collection approach for the three levels and aggregation of collected data.

**The tools:**

During the outcome mapping workshop, the extensionists requested to develop a structured guide for them, so they would know what data to collect for producer groups and paravets. The designed tools (outcome journals) include several possible behavioural changes for the four sets of boundary partners . The extensionists and project officer can fill in YES (code 1) or NO (code 0) for each behavioural change. If the change was answered with YES, they should describe their observations on the next page and use the open follow-up questions as guidance.

**I. Extensionist level**

*Ia. Producer groups (Production actor)* : (See ‘Outcome Journal Extensionists -Producers’)

Data collection: ImGoats Mozambique works with 18 producer groups, which – on average – will be visited 2 times per month by an extensionist. The extensionists will be requested to fill in the outcome journal once per month for each producer group. The most important reason to ask the extensionist to fill in one outcome journal per producer group per month is to give the extensionist the opportunity to note changes for every group, rather than then filling in one outcome journal for all producer groups, which requires more the ability to remember and aggregate information. As the use of outcome journals if new for the extensionists, they need get used to the tools and it expected to be easier in the beginning to fill in one outcome journal for each producer group compared to one journal for all producer groups. It should be tested how much time the tool takes. It might be very little in the beginning (little change), but it may take more time when the project develops (more change). After a testing period in the field, it should be evaluated with the extensioninsts if it works for them to use this tool once per month for each producer group. By using the tool regularly, the questions can become more quickly part of routine practices. Ideally, the 10 questions of the tool become part of the routine of the extensionists. That means, whenever they visit a group, they check if one or more changes occurred. At that time, changes may be noted and later written in the journal.

*Ib. Paravets* (*Service & input providers)* : (See ‘Outcome Journal Extensionists- Paravets’)

Data collection: The extensionists will meet the paravets in general twice per month; when the extenstionist visits a community, the paravet is also present most of the time. In order to collect data about behavioural changes among the paravets, the extenisionist will fill in the outcome journal once per month for each paravet. There are 18 paravets in total (one per producer group). The reasons to ask the extensionist to fill in one journal per paravet (instead of the whole group at once) are twofold: a) to keep the data collection relatively easy for the extensionist. If it would be one journal for all paravets, the extensionist would need to remember and aggregate the behavioural changes of each paravet at group level. It seems easier to (relatively quickly) fill in a form when meeting/talking to a paravet. But this needs to be tested! b) to capture relatively small changes. If the extensionist asks every paravet about these changes, they are likely to receive more information than giving a general picture of all paravets. Moreover, there might be differences between paravets, which would come to the surface. n total, 18 outcome journal per month will be collected.

**II. Project officer level**

*IIa. Retailer(s) (service & input providers)* : (See ‘Outcome Journal Project officer - Retailers’):

Data collection: Currently there is one retailer in the district of Inhassoro, who sells veterinary drugs to the paravets for treatment. The retailer also underwent the training of the paravets, so can also explain which drugs are needed and how these should be used. The project officer visits the retailer on a regular basis. He will fill in the outcome journal for the retailer once per month. When new/other retailers would be engaged in goat treatment drugs, the project officer will fill in one outcome journal per retailer per month.

*IIb. Buyers and other post-production actors:* (See ‘Outcome Journal Project officer – Buyers’)

Data collection: Currently, there are three buyers in the imGoats project. One buyer (Ernesto, also secretary of the IP) represents buyers in the district of Inhassoro. The second buyer (Zefanias Buene, participated in the 1st IP meeting) represents a small group of buyers in Vilanculos. Thirdly, there is a buyer in Maxixe who buys goats in the district of Inhassoro, but he is not yet actively involved in the project. The first two buyers can be considered as representatives of a buyer group (Inhassoro and Vilanculos respectively). The project officer will fill in one outcome journal for each of the two buyer groups once per month. Once the buyer of Maxixe is more involved in the project, the project officer will also fill in one outcome journal per month for this buyer. Depending on the data we get from the outcome journal, it might be decided to conduct additional focus groups with buyers, e.g. once every six months (when we do not receive the desired information about the progress markers).

**III. Project level**

*IIIa. Enabling agencies*

Tool: to be defined by ILRI

Data collection: to be defined by ILRI

**Aggregation of collected data**

The project officer will collect the outcome journals of the extensionists. Each month the following data for production, input & service and post-production actors will be collected:

* 18 producer group journals (from extensionists)
* 18 paravet journals (from extensionists)
* 1 retailer journal (project officer)
* 3 buyers journal (project officer)

On the basis of these journals, the imGoats team (M&E specialist, project manager, technical advisor, project officer, extensionists and researcher) comes together once per month to discuss the journals and major behavioural changes. To begin with, these meetings also will be used for feedback (mainly from the extesionists and project officer) about data collection, processing, etc.

It still has to be decided how and at what frequency data about *the enabling agencies* will be collected.

The data of the outcome journals will be combined with data from the four other sources (see introduction above) in order to analyse all progress markers. The analysis will be presented briefly in a six-monthly report.

1. Earl et al. 2001. *Outcome Mapping. Building learning and reflection into development programs,* IDRC. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)